

- 1 How much of Earth's water is in the oceans?
 - A almost all
 - B about two-thirds
 - C exactly one-half
 - D about one-fourth

- 2 Which of these is salt water?
 - A groundwater
 - B ocean water
 - C river water
 - D glacier water

- 3 The level of the ocean's surface is called _____.
 - A hydrosphere
 - B sea level
 - C salinity
 - D saturation

- 4 A measure of the amount of salt in water is called _____.
 - A salinity
 - B sea level
 - C saturation
 - D spoonful

- 5 Where is most of Earth's water?
- A in oceans
 - B in glaciers
 - C in lakes
 - D in rivers
- 6 Which statement about ocean water is true?
- A Evaporation of ocean water rarely occurs.
 - B The salt in ocean water is carried in by rivers.
 - C The temperature of ocean water is always the same.
 - D Ocean water covers about 3 percent of Earth's surface.
- 7 Which term describes a layer of rock or soil through which groundwater flows?
- A fresh water
 - B aquifer
 - C water table
 - D watershed
- 8 The area from which water drains into a river is called a _____.
- A watershed
 - B water table
 - C reservoir
 - D aquifer
- 9 This term describes an artificial lake that forms behind a dam.
- A lake
 - B watershed
 - C aquifer
 - D reservoir

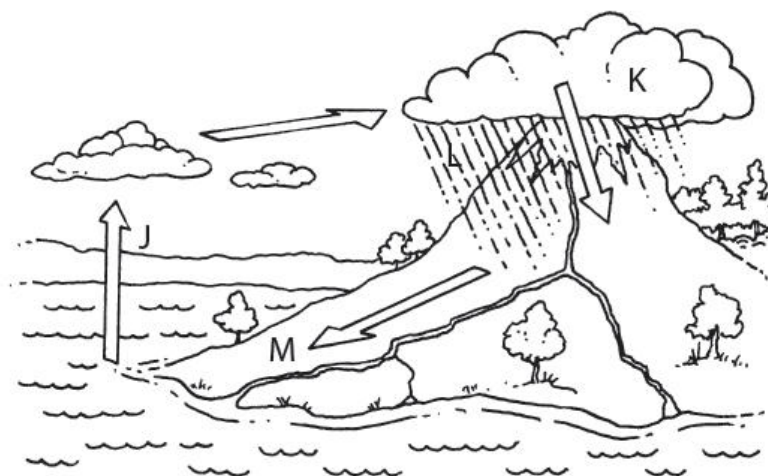
- 10 What term describes the top level of groundwater?
- A aquifer
 - B watershed
 - C water table
 - D lake
- 11 Only 3/100 of the Earth's water is _____ water.
- A salt
 - B medium
 - C fresh
 - D clean
- 12 The amount of fresh water on Earth is _____.
- A endless
 - B limited
 - C unlimited
 - D unusable
- 13 Other than rain, in what form does most of the Earth's fresh water fall to the ground as?
- A hail
 - B dust
 - C sleet
 - D snow
- 14 What is one way that the water supply can be extended?
- A evaporating
 - B condensing
 - C drinking
 - D recycling

- 15 Which statement about fresh water is true?
- A Fresh water is evenly spread over Earth.
 - B Fresh water contains no dissolved salt.
 - C The amount of usable fresh water is limited.
 - D The amount of usable fresh water is unlimited.
- 16 What is an aquifer?
- A a layer of rock that holds groundwater
 - B a type of cloud
 - C a way to conserve water
 - D a way to purify water
- 17 A system of pipelines that carries water from a river or lake to the area where it is needed is call a(n) _____.
- A aqueduct
 - B sierra
 - C watershed
 - D reservoir
- 18 Which term describes how used water can be recycled and used again?
- A conservation
 - B construction
 - C transporting
 - D reclamation

- 19 How can a water supply be extended?
- A by pumping more of the water
 - B by having more people use the water
 - C by recycling water
 - D by adding salt to the water
- 20 Which of these is a way to recycle water?
- A take shorter showers
 - B use wastewater to water crops
 - C fix leaky faucets
 - D use less water for drinking
- 21 Which part of California gets drinking water by piping it through a system of aqueducts?
- A northeast
 - B northern coast
 - C southern coast
 - D Sierra Nevada
- 22 In which process does liquid water become water vapor?
- A condensation
 - B precipitation
 - C evaporation
 - D freezing

- 23 Which term describes the change of water vapor into a liquid as the air cools?
- A evaporation
 - B condensation
 - C precipitation
 - D sublimation
- 24 The _____ is the repeated movement of water in different forms through the environment.
- A conservation
 - B water cycle
 - C condensation
 - D groundwater
- 25 During which stage of the water cycle does liquid water change to water vapor?
- A condensation
 - B sublimation
 - C precipitation
 - D evaporation
- 26 _____ is water that falls from clouds as rain, hail, sleet, or snow.
- A Water cycle
 - B Sublimation
 - C Condensation
 - D Precipitation
- 27 What provides the energy for the water cycle?
- A Earth
 - B the Sun
 - C the Moon
 - D oceans

- 28 A diagram of the water cycle is shown below.



Which process takes place at position J in the diagram?

- A condensation
 - B evaporation
 - C precipitation
 - D runoff
- 29 How do clouds form?
- A Water vapor condenses onto dust.
 - B Wind blows raindrops up into freezing air.
 - C Ice crystals melt in warm air.
 - D Water droplets fall toward Earth.
- 30 What type of precipitation results when rain freezes before hitting the ground?
- A hail
 - B snow
 - C freezing rain
 - D sleet

- 31 Precipitation that falls as frozen raindrops is called _____.
A fog
B hail
C sleet
D snow
- 32 What formation is a major part of the water cycle?
A sleet
B winds
C hail
D clouds
- 33 Clouds form when water vapor _____ onto dust to form tiny water droplets.
A evaporates
B condenses
C conserves
D precipitates
- 34 Clouds bring what to all parts of the world?
A precipitation
B wind
C air
D dust
- 35 Cirrus clouds are thin, wispy, white, and _____ clouds.
A medium-altitude
B high-altitude
C low-altitude
D fog

- 36 _____ is a cloud at ground level.
- A Altocumulus
 - B Thunderhead
 - C Stratus
 - D Fog
- 37 Most rain in the United States starts as _____.
- A snow
 - B rain
 - C sleet
 - D hail
- 38 What form of precipitation starts as pieces of ice are blown up into freezing air at the top of a cloud many times before finally falling to the ground?
- A hailstones
 - B raindrops
 - C sleet
 - D snow

- 39 The chart below shows some kinds of precipitation and how they form.

Type of Precipitation	Process
Freezing rain	Rain freezes when it lands on a surface.
Rain	Snowflakes melt as they fall.
Sleet	Raindrops freeze before they hit the ground.
Snow	Ice crystals grow larger and stick together until they fall as snowflakes.

Which type of precipitation occurs when the temperature between the cloud and the ground is warmer than 0°C?

- A freezing rain
 - B rain
 - C sleet
 - D snow
- 40 What type of cloud can extend from low to high in the atmosphere?
- A cirrus
 - B stratus
 - C fog
 - D thunderhead

41 What causes most clouds to form?

- A sinking air
- B strong wind
- C rising air
- D spinning air